# **Schools of Linguistics**

A Diachronic Review of Great Linguists and The Contributions

Moham i. d Reza Oroji (Ph.D) Lusaa Taghipour (MA) Voladese Habib Zade (MA)



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www.hamaavaz.com info@hamaavaz.com

تمامي حقوق اين اثر براي ناشر محفوظ است. تكثير يا توليد مجدد به هر شكلي بدون اجازه مكتوب ناشر ممنوع است.

# In The Name of God The most compassionate – The most merciful

#### Introduction

The main objective of this book has been to provide the university students of Linguistics or MA candidates of LINGUISTICS with an athentic, comprehensive and reliable source of information. The book is a secon the three most fundamental linguistics books of A Short History of anguistics by R.H. Robins (1979), The Origin and Development Linguistics by Meshkatod Dini (1998), and Theoretical Linguistics Distribution (2000). Attempts have been made to render the various olume as concise and informative.

It should be said that this book has been egueveral times as the main course book in our classes before publication. herefore, it has been re-edited and revised repetitively and it has a sattempted to remove any likely errors and misspellings.

The book starts with Ancient era, is corporating Greeks (Sophists, Stoics, and Alexandrians) and Roman Lies Era is followed by Medieval Era and post-Medieval Era including Scholastic Philosophers and comparative Philology. Afterwards, the North Era is discussed, encapsulating Formalism (both Structuralism and Connectivism), functionalism, and Cognivitism.

The author have devotedly tried to acquaint the students with the schools of linguative. The writers have managed to present a concise overview of each main period in the history of linguistic so that the readers will become acquainted with the most well-known philosophers and linguists who have contributed strenuously to the field and science of linguistics. All comments are most welcome.

# To Our Dearest Teacher, who acquainted us with the basics of Linguistics

Dr. Mohammad Dabi - 1 Shadam

## Table of Content

I. Ancient Era	8
A. Greeks	8
1. Sophists	-
a. Plato	8
b. Aristotle	<b>*</b> (1)
2. Stoics	9
3. Alexandrians	و
II. Medieval Era	11
III. Post Medieval Era	12
IV. Pre-Modern Era	13
A. Neo-Grammarians	13
V. Modern Era	-
A. European Structuralism	-
1. Genova School	-
a. F. d. and De Saussure	14
2. Prague Scioca	18
. De Courtney	18
e. V. Mathesius	18
c. N. Trubetzkoy	19
d. R. Jakobson	20
3. Copenhagen School	-
a. Louis Hjelmselve	23
B. American Structuralism	25
1. Franz Boas	25
2. Leonard Bloomfield	25

3. Edward Sapir	26
4. K. Lee Pike	28
5. Zellig S. Harris	28
6. Charles F. Hocket	29
C. Generativism	-
1. Noam Chomsky	32
a. Standard Theory (ST)	36
b. Extended Standard Theory (EST)	<b>J</b> 8
c. Revised Extended Standard Theory (REST)	39
d. Government and Binding Theory (GP	41
D. Generative Semantics	43
E. Case Grammar	50
F. Functionalism	52
1. A. Martinet	52
2. J.R. Firth	53
3. M. Halliday	55
a. Ideationa' metafu etion	56
b. Interposited Interaction	57
c. Tetafunction	58
G. Cognivitism	60
1. c gn i e semantics	63
a. Content Schema	67
b. Path Schema	68
c. Force Schema	68
d. Metaphors	72
VI. References	73

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Greek: (5 B.C)



Plato



### Sophists

Plato: (A naturalist): In or of his 'treatis' called "Cratylus", he talked about language. He tred to find the origin of languages. He also claimed there were neutral relationship between an object (form) and its name (neaning). Words are indeed naturally appropriate to the things. In original proventies belief, he stuck to false etymology. He believed it was a job of an etymologist to find the connection between word forms) and their meanings. The only reason that he had, was Original Connections like ouch, Ah, animals' sounds, ...). In his book called "Sophist", he could divide the sentence into parts: nouns and verbs.

**Aristotle**: (A Conventionalist): He believed names or words (forms) stand for things (meaning) only through *convention*. No natural relationship between form and meaning does exist.